



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1812. [NO. 17.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 24th instant, after the sale of some government buildings, will be disposed of by Public Auction, on account of government, at the Stadt-House, by the Import and Export Ware-house Keeper, in the presence of the Magistrates of Batavia and its environs, 500 chests of CHINA FLOUR, each chest containing 150 catees; to be knocked down to the highest bidder—payable one third in Spanish dollars silver, and two thirds paper, at six and a half Rix dollars paper for one Spanish dollar.

The said Flour may be inspected at the office of the Import and Export Ware-house Keeper, on Monday and Tuesday preceding the sale, from nine o'clock in the forenoon till three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act'g Sec. to Govt.
Batavia, June 20, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten zyn van mening op Woensdag den 24 Juny 1812, ten Stadhuise 'smorgens om 9 uren, ten overstaan van 's Lands Architecte publiek voor afbraak te verkopen de onder te noemen Gouvernements gebouwen, als.

1. De overgeblevene wagt van steen en planken, het kruithuis &c. op de gedemoliceerde Battery de Westzijde.
2. De overgeblevene steene wagt en kruithuis &c. als mede nog een kruithuisje van planken op de gedemoliceerde Battery Ploeser-casie.
3. De Stuur en Bootsmans wooningen van de Rhede op het Jaagpad.
4. Het oude en vervallen kruithuis Groninger gelegen by de westzydsche pakhuizen.

Onder deze Conditien dat de afbrake van de voorschreven gebouwen, het op en weg ruimen van de materialen, en het appaneren van de ledig gevallen grond zal moeten geschieden, binnen de tyd van ses maanden gerekend van den dach dat de verkoop zal plaats hebben.

ADVERTENTIE.

OP aastaande Woensdag den 24. Juny zal in de thuy van wylen de Heer PIETER ZEEWOLD staande op Jaccatra Vencutie worden gehouden, van huis meubelen, slaven, zilver-werken juwelen en daaronder tien stuks ruwe diamanten, dewelke op Maandag den 22. 's morgens van 9 tot 10 uren in gemelde thuy te zien zyn, en anders goederen meer.

Zuulende op eerst gemeldedag ook worden verkogt, de thuy voormeld, en het Negotie-huis staande aan de westzyde van het Grooten-rivier.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE die geene, die iets te preten-deeren hebben van, dan wel schukhtig, aan den Boedel van weilen den Brigadier L. ALBERTI, gelieven daar van op-gave te doen, binnen den tyd van vier weken van dato dezes af, aan desselfs broeder F. ALBERTI.
Ryswyk den 19 Juny 1812.

MAY BE HAD

At the Government Gazette Press,
MOLENVLIET,
Price 2 Sp. dols. each,
GRAMMAR RULES
FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE
MALAYO LANGUAGE,
WITH A SHORT
VOCABULARY,
English & Malayo.

PUBLICATION.

WHEREAS the speedy completion of the new projected road from Batavia to Tanjong Poera is greatly impeded by horses, buffalo carts, and other animals and carriages passing over it, and the progress therein made with great labour overthrown by them, so that with a view of providing against such practises in future the President and Magistrates of the town and environs of Batavia do interdict, & it is hereby interdicted to all and every one from passing the said road (without special permission) with horses, buffalo carts, or other carriages and animals until further orders, on pain of paying a fine of five Spanish dollars for the first time and of arbitrary correction for the second time, with confiscation of the horses, buffaloes carts &c. of those who may act contrary to this order or by whose desire they might pass over the road aforesaid.

And that no person should plead ignorance hereof this shall be published in the English, Dutch, Malay and Chinese languages and be affixed at the usual places at Batavia as well at the several Bazaars in the environs.

BATAVIA the 9th June 1812.
By order of the President and Magistrates aforesaid.
(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN. Secy.

BILLET.

STADEMAAL het passeren op de nieuw aangelegde groote weg van hier naar Tanjong Poera met paarden buffels karren of ander vee en rytuig, grootelyks verhinderd den spoedigen voortgang van dat werk, zoc als het reeds by herhaling is ondervonden dat daar door in eens weder wordt bedorven 't geen met veel moeite en arbeid aan dien weggemaakt was. Zoo is 't dat President en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia hier in willende voorzien hebben geinterdicteert gelyk zy interdicteeren by dezen tot nadere aanzegging en bekendmaking toe, om de voorzogde nieuwe groote weg van hier naar Tanjong Poera zonder speciale permissie te passeeren met eenige paarden buffels karren of ander zulk vee en rytuig, sub poene van een boete van vyf Spaansche Matten voor de eerste maal, en voor de tweede maal van arbitraire correctie daar en boven te verbeuren by den geene die zal worden bevonden contrarie dezes te hebben gehandeld of door wiens order of toedoen over den voornoemden weg eenige paarden, buffels of karren zullen gebragt worden.

En op dat niemand hier van eenige onwetendheid zou kunnen voorwenden zal deze zoo wel hier te Batavia ter plaatze gebruikekyk als op de onderscheidene Bazaars in de Ommelanden worden geaffigeert in de Engelsche Hollandsche en gewoone Indlandsche talen.

BATAVIA den 9de Juny 1812.
Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten welmeld
(was getekend) C. F. MEYLAN.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Tavern Keeper, D. MEYER, has the honor to inform the Public, that the Tavern at Weltevreden, formerly kept by Mr. J. B. ZIMER, will be continued by him.—All persons pleased to favour him may depend on his using his best endeavours to give satisfaction.
Weltevreden,
June 6 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE kastelyn D. MEYER, maakt aan het Publiek bekend, dat het Logement by Weltevreden, voor heen door den Heere J. B. ZIMER, gehouden, door hem zal worden gecontinueert.—Verzoekt een iders gunst en recomandatie.
Weltevreden,
den 11 June 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application having been made to the Bench of Magistrates of the town and environs of Batavia, by the Officers of the Lombard Bank; the said Bench has on the 6th instant, resolved to authorize the said Officers to receive 6 stivers silver from every person, who in future may apply for a loan upon any pawn or mortgage, in order to defray thereby the expences for printing the required receipts, &c. &c.

By Order of the Magistrates,
S. H. VAN SPRENGER,
Acting Secretary.

ADVERTENTIE.

VAN wegens President en Magistraaten der Stat en Ommelanden van Batavia word de gemeente by deze geïnformeed dat zy in hunne vergadering op den 6e Juny 1812 op het daar toe gedaan voorstel van de Officianten van de Bank van Lening besloten hebben dezelve te qualificeren tot den ontvangst van 6 stuivers zilver geld van ieder be-leender die in het vervolg een of meer personen mogt komen aan te bieden, en daar uit te vinden de vereischt wordende kosten die aan het drnken van Receptissen &c. thans moeten worden geinpendeert.

Batavia in 't Stadhuise den 6 Juny 1812.
Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistraten voornoemd
S. H. VAN SPRENGER.
Sec.

ADVERTENTIE.

WIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of schuldig is aan den Weledelen Gestrenge Heer M. WATERLOO, (in leven) Land-drost van Cheribon en Tagal, gelieven daar van opgave te doen, voor den 1ste September 1812, aan J. SCHILL, Predicant der Lutherse Gemeente alhier, of aan den Heer H. J. DOMIS, te Samarang.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLEN de geenen, die iets schuldig zyn aan of te pretendeeren hebben, van den boedel van wylen den Heer J. O. CAULIER, worden verzocht daar van ten spoedigste, betaling en opgave te doen aan deszels geassumeerde executeuren J. TIEDEMAN en H. VEECKENS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons desirous of being supplied with horses and carriages for the different places between this and Buitenzorg, are requested to apply, to the undersigned at the Tavern of Mr. D. MEYER, at Weltevreden.

VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Weltevreden,
June 6, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE aanvragen voor Postwagens of Paarden van Batavia naar Buitenzorg en terug of elders binnen deze Route gelegen, moeten voortaan gedaan worden aan den Ondergetekenden wonende Ten Huysse van den Kastelyn D. MEYER by Weltevreden.
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Weltevreden,
den 6 Juny 1812.

MAY BE HAD

At the Government Gazette Press,
PRICE 12 SPANISH DOLLARS,
THE
BENGAL ALMANAC
AND
DIRECTORY,
FOR THE YEAR 1812.
June 11.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
An almost New BANDY,
WITH
EUROPE HARNESS,
COMPLETE.
Enquire of the Printer.
May 16, 1812.

MUSTERS of the brig *America's* cargo may be seen at the Godowns of Mr. Marcus, Leepel-street. Batavia, June 20.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1812.

On Tuesday night arrived H. M. ship *Barraconia*, Capt. Rayby, from Madras, which place she left the 19th of April. Passengers, Capt. Norton to join H. M. ship *Procris*, Lieut. Munroe, Horse Artillery, and Mr. Tynon, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.

By this conveyance several papers have come round, the contents of which as well as of some others by an American, we are enabled by the favor of our friends to lay before the public.

Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in the *Owen Glendower*, had arrived to assume the command in India, and had shifted his flag to the *Illustrious* 74—Commodore Broughton his broad pendant to the *Owen Glendower*. Lieut. General Brownrigg has also arrived at Ceylon, being appointed Governor and Commander in Chief there.

The date of the last advices reaches to so late a period as the 20th of December, at which time GEORGE the Third was still living and not worse than for some time before.

The situations of the contending armies have somewhat altered, though Lord Wellington still keeps his ground. Several interesting actions have taken place, but have not been general or of considerable importance. The chief was a gallant affair of General Hill, a detailed account of which is given below. General Freyre had also an action, where the French claim the victory, tho' gained with no small labour, as will be seen from the own accounts.

Badajoz has surrendered, though we have not any accounts of the proceedings between the raising of the siege and its renewal.

The siege of Cadiz has been raised. One of the Prisms from Bologne has been taken in sight of Bonaparte.

Eleven gun-boats, one felucca and 14 merchantmen have been taken from under the batteries near the coast of Naples, by the *Thames* frigate and *Cephalus* sloop with the loss of only one man.

A singular and gallant action took place between the brig *Fortune* of Workington and a privateer brig of 16 guns and 121 men, in which the latter was completely beat off. The *Fortune* carried 8 guns and 2 swivels and had only 19 persons on board.

Parliament was to meet early in February, and was expected soon to be dissolved. Lord Melville appointed to succeed to the privy seal of Scotland upon the express condition of its being only till the restrictions on the Regency were taken off.

London papers of the 9th of Sept. state, that the Catholics of the county of Downs assembled in great numbers, but do not mention any excess. Papers of the 20th mention similar assemblies at Carlow, Lowth and Longford, and that those of Dublin were about to follow the same example. Several Deputies are said to have been arrested under a Proclamation issued by Government.

Some interchanges of the Militia of the three kingdoms have taken place.

Russia has had advantages lately in her war with the Turks.

Nothing has been decided with respect to America, but there seems little danger of war.

We hear from Sourabaya that His Majesty's Birthday was celebrated at that place with the hearty loyalty and attachment which a British Subject feels on the anniversary in every part of the world; and which in this instance were more strongly called forth, if possible by the proud recollection of its being in the first year of the British government in Java.

The morning commenced with military honors, and the Royal Salute was repeated at noon. The Regents and other native chiefs assembled at breakfast at the Government House to offer their congratulations, and in the afternoon the chief British and Dutch civil servants and Military officers in garrison dined with the acting Deputy Commissioner. A series of public and loyal toasts, with appropriate tunes from the band of H. M. 18th Regiment, circulated until the hour for the arrival of the ladies and the principal inhabitants of Sourabaya.

Soon afterwards the dancing commenced, and continued with great spirit until supper time, after which it was renewed until about three o'clock, and the party separated after an evening of general harmony and good humor.

The Princes of Madura had been invited some days before to be present on this occasion, and entered with great glee into the spirit of the entertainment.

Having obtained the correspondence from which the following is copied, to give publicity to it, we consider not an unpleasant part of our duty, such settlements being so creditable to both parties.

To
CAPTAIN JOHNSON,
Commanding ship *Wellida*,
My Dear Sir,
Being highly sensible of your very liberal and polite conduct towards us whilst passengers on board your

ip from Batavia to Banca, we beg your acceptance of a breakfast service of plate as a token of our esteem.

We remain,

My Dear Sir,

Your Well-wishers,

(Signed) WM. RABAN, Major.
WM. HUNTER, Sup'g Surgeon.
WM. McPHERSON, Capt. 6th V. B.
THOS. EVANS, Capt. 5th V. B.
A. STEWART, Lt. Madras Pioneers.
P. DUDGEON, Lt. 6th V. B.
R. SEYMOUR, Lt. 6th V. B.
A. STEWART, Lt. 5th V. B.
T. C. BYRNE, Lt. 5th V. B.
J. HODGSON, Asst. Surgeon.

Fort Nugent,

Duke of York's Island,
May 22d 1812.

To Major Wm. Raban, Wm. Hunter, Esq. Superintending Surgeon; Capt. Wm. McPherson, 6th Bengal Volunteers; Capt. Thomas Evans, 5th Bengal Vols; Lt. Stewart, Pioneers; Lt. P. Dudgeon, 6th Vol. Bat. Lt. Seymour, 6th Vol. Bat. Lt. A. Stewart, 5th Vol. Lt. T. C. Byrne, 5th V. B. and J. Hodgson, Esq. Asst. Surgeon.

Dear Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying your sentiments regarding my conduct towards you whilst passengers on board the Matilda from Batavia to Banca in such flattering and liberal terms.

I accept your very handsome present with gratitude, and beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. The pleasure I derived from your society during the passage shall never be obliterated from my memory.

I remain,

Dear Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and humble servant,

(Signed)

H. JOHNSON.

Ship Matilda,

Off Duke of York's Island,
May 23d, 1812.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. brig Fox, do. do. Mary Ann, do. Schooner Wellington, ship Pekin, do. Musapha, brig Jane, do. Nancy, do. Cornelia Catharina, schooner Tiger, do. De Draak, American ship Meridian, do. brig America, Arab brig Edarros (detained,) do. ship Ayderhoose, do. brig Patosalem.

Died at Weltevreden on Monday Evening last, Capt. Ralph, of H. M. 59th Regt.

Late European Extracts

Translated from the Lisbon Gazette of the
November.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL HILL TO LORD WELLINGTON.

Merida, 30th October, 1811.

MY LORD,

Agreeable to the instruction received from your Excellency to remove the enemy from that part of Estremadura between the Tys and the Guardiania and to put the corps commanded by General the Conde de Penne Villamur in possession of the city of Carceres (from which he had been forced to retire by the superior force of the enemy) I put in motion part of the troops under my command the 22d inst. from their cantonments in the neighbourhood of Portalegre, and advanced with them to the frontier of Spain.

On the 23d, the head of the column entered Albuquerque—when I was informed that the enemy had advanced to Alesida—falling back upon Arroyo del Puerco and Carceres—and that the Spaniards were entering Alesida.

On the 24th I had a Brigade of English Infantry, half a brigade of Portuguese Artillery and some of my Cavalry, the other Brigade of Infantry and half brigade of Portuguese Artillery at Cantillana one league distant.

On the 25th the Conde de Penne Villamur with his Cavalry attacked and drove the enemy from Arroyo del Puerco, who retired to Malpartida, which place he occupied as an advanced post with about 300 horses and some infantry, his principal corps being yet in Carceres.

On the 26th at break of day the troops arrived at Malpartida and found that the enemy had given up that town and retired to Carceres, followed by a small detachment of the 2d Hussars which skirmished with his rear-guard—Soon after I was informed that the enemy's whole force had left Carceres—but not having certain information of the route they had taken, I halted the Portuguese and English troops at Malpartida for that night. The Spaniards advanced to Carceres.

Having received certain information that the enemy had marched to Totremocha I put in motion the troops at Malpartida in the morning of the 27th and advanced on the road from Merida to the village of Cano and the house of Don Antonio, a shorter route than that which the enemy took, by which I expected to be able to bring them to action, and the Spaniards from Carceres joined me here. On the march I was informed that the enemy had only left Totremocha that morning, and that he had halted a second time at Arroyo del Molino leaving a rear-guard at Aldala which was a satisfactory proof that he was ignorant of the movements of the troops under my command. In consequence I made a forced march to Alcucsta that evening, and put the troops out of sight of the enemy, forbidding any fires to be lighted.

When I arrived at Alcucsta, about a league from Arroyo del Molino I was confirmed in the opinion that the enemy was perfectly ignorant of my proximity and I determined immediately to surprise him—or at least to bring him to action, before he could march on the following morning, and I made my necessary dispositions for this end.*

* The Town of Arroyo del Molino is situated on the skirts of the Serra de montanches, which Serra extends from the one place to the other in form of a half moon—inaccessible in almost every part—the extremities distant from each other about two miles—the road from Truxillo winds round the East side of the Serra.

The Troops moved from their post at Alcucsta at two o'clock in the morning of the twenty-eighth, in a column direct in front of Arroyo del Molino in the following manner—Major General Howard's Brigade of Infantry, Colonel Wilson's Brigade—6th Portuguese Regiment and 6th light Troops commanded by Colonel Ashworth—the Spanish Infantry under Brigadier General Morillo; Major General Long's Brigade of Cavalry, and the Spanish Cavalry under the Count Penne Villamur—These moved to within half a mile of Arroyo del Molino, and divided in three columns—The Brigade of Major General Howard and three pieces of Artillery, 6 pounders under Lieut. Colonel Stewart, supported by Brigadier General Morillo's Infantry, made the left. The Brigade of Colonel Wilson, the Portuguese Infantry under Colonel Ashworth, 2 pieces of 6 and one howitzer, the right under the command of Major General Howard, the Cavalry in the centre.

Early in the morning there came on a heavy storm of rain accompanied by a very thick fog which covered the advancing columns in the direction and order assigned to them—The left under the command of Lieut. Colonel Stewart marched directly upon the village. The 71st, one Company of the 60th and the 92d Regiment a little distance and the 50th in close columns—a little in the rear with the artillery in reserve—the right column under Major General Howard having in reserve the 39th Regiment, marched upon the right to flank the left of the enemy and having approached within gun-shot of the said flank—marched in a circular direction towards the village of Arroyo de Molino and the Montanchies forming a half moon—The Cavalry under Lieut. General Sir W. Erskine marched between the two columns of Infantry to be ready to act as occasion might require.

The advance of our columns was not observed by the enemy until we approached very near him, at which time he fled from the village on the road of Merida, the rear of his column, some Cavalry and part of his baggage still remained in the village—a Brigade of his Infantry had marched from Medellin an hour before day light—The 71st and 92d Regiments marched into the village driving the enemy in all directions before them at the point of the bayonet, having some few wounded by the enemy's cavalry.

The enemy's infantry which had gone from the village had at the time that these regiments arrived at the extremity of it, formed into two squares with the cavalry on the left posted between the roads of Merida and Medellin with its front towards Alcucsta.

The square on the right formed within half musket shot of the Village. The walls of it were protected by the 71th Regiment whilst the 92d fled off and formed into a line on its right directly upon the right flank of the enemy, which suffered considerably from the well directed fire of the 71st: during this time a division of the 50th occupied the Town and took charge of the prisoners, and the other with 3 six pounders surrounded it on the outside, the artillery fired with great effect upon the square.

Whilst the enemy was thus occupied upon the right the column of Major General Howard continued to move on the left, and our cavalry advanced and passed beyond the head of his column, and cut off the cavalry from the infantry, making repeated charges and putting them to the rout. The 13th light dragoons took possession at the same time of the enemy's artillery: one of the charges made by two squadrons of the 2d hussars and one of the 9th light dragoons was particularly brilliant: the last was commanded by Capt. Gore and all three by Major Bush of the hussars. I ought to have mentioned before that the British cavalry having been delayed in consequence of the dark night and bad road; the Spanish cavalry under Count Penne de Villamur was the first which formed in the plain and commenced the action till joined by the British.

The enemy was now in full retreat, but the column under Major General Howard having gained the position pointed out to him, and the left advancing nearer towards him, the enemy had no other alternative but to surrender or fly to the mountains, which latter he preferred, and was followed very closely by the 28th and 35th regiments, whilst the 39th and Portuguese infantry under Colonel Ashworth surrounded him at the foot of the mountain in the road towards Truxillo again to turn the flank, and at the same time the Infantry of Brigadier General Morillo ascended at some distance towards the left with the same object.

The Troops of the Enemy by this time as it is easy to imagine were in the greatest panic, his Cavalry fled in all directions, the Infantry threw away their arms and their united efforts were now only to escape. The troops under the immediate command of Gen. Howard, as also those which he had sent to surround the point of the mountain, harassed and drove the enemy among the rocks, making prisoners at every pass, until they were so tired and so reduced in number, that he found it necessary to halt in order to secure the prisoners, leaving the Spanish infantry under Gen. Morillo (who by the direction in which he had taken was

The road that goes from the Town of Merida makes a right angle with that from Alcucsta, and that of Medellin passes between those of Truxillo and Merida—The field in which the Troops had to manoeuvre, was a plain covered in spaces with Oaks and Chestnut trees and in consequence my object was to put a corps of Troops in a situation to cut off the retreat of the enemy by any of the said roads.

now the most advanced) in pursuit of the enemy.

The force which Gen. Guard had in the beginning of the action consisted of 2500 infantry and 600 Horse and was at this moment totally dispersed.—In the course of these operations the Portuguese Brigade of Infantry under Gen. Campbell joined us from the house of Don Antonio, where they had halted the preceding night—judging now that they were not necessary to be employed in the scene of action, I dispatched them with the Brigade composed of the 50th, 71th, and 92d Regts. and Major Gen. Long's brigade of Cavalry to Merida, they arrived at St. Peter that night and entered Merida this morning.

The enemy had in the course of the night retired from thence to Almendralejo in great consternation. The Court of Penne Villamur formed the advanced guard with his cavalry, and had entered the city before the British arrived.

It is unnecessary to explain to your Excellency the advantage of these operations: the immediate result was in Prisoners 1 General of Cavalry (Burn), 1 Colonel of Cavalry, the Prince d'Arenberg, 1 Lieutenant Colonel Chief of the Staff, 1 Aid de Camp of General Guard, 2 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Commissaries of war, 30 Captains and Subalterns, an upwards of 1000 Inferior Officers and Privates sent with an escort to Portalegre. All the enemy's baggage, artillery and commissariat, some warehouses of bread which he had got in Caperes and Merida, and a contribution of money which he had raised at the former City, besides the total dispersion of General Guard's corps: the loss of the enemy in killed must be great, at the same time ours is comparatively small, as will be seen by the annexed list, in which your Excellency will be sorry to see the name of Lieutenant Strennwitz, Aid de Camp of Lieutenant General Sir W. Erskine, whose valor prompted him to advance to the middle of the enemy's cavalry by which means he was taken prisoner.

Thus terminated an expedition which altho' it has not given occasion to show in its full extent the valour of them engaged; yet I trust it is sufficient to merit your Excellency's approbation. No praise on my part is enough to do justice to the admirable conduct, the patience and perseverance of all classes during the forced marches at the worst time possible, the strict attention to the orders received—the precision with which they marched to the attack, and their obedience of the orders during the action; in a word the manner in which every one did his duty from the commencement of the operation merits my warmest acknowledgements; and I am certain that it will not escape the notice of your excellency—I am very much indebted to Lieutenant General Sir W. Erskine for his exertions and advice on all occasions.

I am particularly obliged to Major General Howard who at the head of his column conducted it with the greatest ability in the most difficult situation, and to Major General Long for his operation at the head of his brigade—I ought also to mention my obligation to Colonel Wilson, Colonel Ashworth and Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, commander of brigade for the able manner in which they conducted them.

Lieut. Col. Cameron, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Cadogan, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Abercromby, and the Lieut. Colonels Fenwick, Muter, and Lindsay, Majors Harrison and Bush, Major Pact, (commanders of light companies) and Captain Gore, commanding 9th dragoons, Major Hartman, Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Grant, Major Birmingham, (Portuguese service) Captain Atteaga, [Portuguese Artillery, merit my greatest approbation. I ought also to mention the endeavours made by General Campbell and his troops to arrive in time to give us their assistance.

General Ciron Chief of the Staff of General Castanos and second in command of the Spanish army honoured me with his command during the operation, and I acknowledge myself much indebted to him for his assistance and advice—Brigadier General Compte de Penne Villamur—Brigadier General Morillo—Colonel Downie and the Spanish Officers and Soldiers in general conducted themselves in a manner which merits my entire approbation.

Having accomplished (as I hope) the object of your Excellency's wishes with the troops under my command—I shall give them a days rest in this city, and after, return to the frontier of Portugal to put them again in cantonments—I owe the greatest thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Rooke, Assistant of the Adjutant General, and to Lieutenant Colonel Offency, Assistant of the Quarter Master General, for the able manner in which they conducted their operations, and also for their assistance and council at all times—to the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General's, to Captain Squire of the Royal Engineers, for their intelligence and indefatigable endeavours during the operation, to Captain Currie and to my own Staff.—This dispatch will be delivered to your Excellency by Captain Hill, my first aid-de-camp, and I beg leave to refer your Excellency to him for any farther information required.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut. General.

P. S. Since writing the above I have made a great number of Prisoners amounting in all to about 1300 or 1400.

Brig. Gen. Atteaga retired from the pursuit of the dispersed which he followed upwards of eight leagues.—He affirms that besides killed in the plain there were upwards of 600 dead bodies in the mountains.

Gen. Girard escaped in the direction of the Serra with 2 or 3 hundred men—many of them without arms and told his own aid-de-camp that he was wounded.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated 13th November, 1811.

According to information which I have received from Cadiz, the 29th of October, the enemy had retired from Alguirras and St. Roque on the night of the 21st.—General Ballasteros pursued them and obtained some advantage.—Colonel Skerrett displayed considerable skill and judgment in the movements of the British troops which he commands at Tarifa, and obliged the enemy to quit this position.

Since my dispatch of the 6th instance nothing new has occurred.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 24.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Foley, commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to John Wilson Croker, Esq: dated on board the Monmouth; in the Downs, the 22d inst.

SIR,—I herewith transmit a Letter just received from Captain Carteret of the Naiad, detailing the account of an attack made on that frigate off Boulogne on the 20th inst. by seven prams of twelve 24-pounders, and ten brigs said to have four long 34-pounders each, with one sloop said to have two such guns.

Captain Carteret applauds the steadiness and zeal of the Officers and crew on this occasion, and from what I know of their high state of discipline, I am convinced their conduct will ever merit the approbation of their commanding Officer.—I have the honour to be,

THOS. FOLEY, Rear Adm.

H. M. ship Naiad, off Boulogne, 7 A. M. Sept. 21. SIR,—Yesterday morning, while this ship was laying at an anchor off this place, much bustle was observed among the enemy's flotilla, moored along shore close under the batteries of their Bay, which appeared to indicate that some affair of unusual moment was in agitation. At about noon, Bonaparte, in a barge, accompanied by several others Officers, was distinctly seen to proceed along their line to the centre ship, which immediately hoisted the Imperial Standard at the main, and lowered it at his departure, substituting for it a Rear Admiral's flag; he immediately visited others, and then continued in his barge for the rest of the evening.

Since it is so much within the well known custom of that personage, to adopt measures that confer supposed éclat on his presence, I concluded that something of that kind was about to take place. Accordingly, seven prams, each having twelve 24 pounders, long guns, with one hundred and twenty men, and commanded by Rear Admiral Baste, weighed and stood towards this ship, being expressly ordered by the French Ruler, as I have since learned, to attack us. As the wind was S. W. with a strong flood-tide setting to the N. E. while the enemy bore nearly south from us, it was clear that by weighing we could only increase our distance from him, so that our only chance of closing with him at all was by remaining at an anchor.

The Naiad, therefore, quietly waited his attack in that position, with springs on her cable.

It was exclusively in the enemy's own power to choose the distance: each ship of his squadron stood within gun shot, gave successively her broadsides, tacked, from us and in that mode continually repeated the attack. After this had so continued for three-quarters of an hour, ten brigs (said to have two 24-pounders) and one sloop (said to have two such guns) also weighed, and joined the ships in occasionally cannonading us which was thus kept up for upwards of two hours without intermission, and returned, in humble hope, with sufficient effect by the ship.

At slack water the Naiad weighed anchor and stood off, partly to repair so trivial damages, but chiefly by getting windward to be better enabled to close with the enemy, and get within shore of some, at least, of his flotilla. After standing off short time, the Naiad tacked and made sail towards them; but at about sunset it came calm, when the enemy took up his anchorage under the batteries eastward of Boulogne, while the Naiad resumed her's in former position.

In this affair not a British subject was hurt and the damages sustained by this ship too trifling for me to mention or regret. I have indeed to apologize for dwelling long on this affair, but my motive is a manner in which I understand it has magnified by the enemy, and the extraordinary commendations which have been lavished on the Frenchmen engaged in it by their Government. It is fitting, therefore, that his Majesty's Government should know the real state of the case, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may rest assured, that an officer and man on board the Naiad zealously and steadily fulfil his duty.—I have the honour to be, &c.

PILLIP CARTERET, C.

Thomas Foley, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the

ral Foley, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Monmouth, in the Downs, the 23d instant.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in transmitting a letter from Capt. Carteret, of his Majesty's ship Naiad, detailing the capture of La Ville de Lyons, a French praam ship of the Boulogne flotilla, mounting twelve long twenty four pounders, commanded by Commodore Jean Baptist Coupe, and Captain Jean Barbaud, with 112 men, 60 of them soldiers of the 72d regiment.

On this occasion, as well as on the attack made on the Naiad the preceding day, Captain Carteret has shown a skill and judgment which does him infinite honour. He applauds the conduct of the respective Captains under his command, who have always, with commendable zeal, availed themselves of every opportunity of distinguishing themselves in attacks on the enemy.

The list of killed and wounded are herewith sent.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS FOLEY, Rear-Admiral.

H. M. Ship Naiad, off Boulogne, Sept. 21, 1811.

SIR—This morning, at 7 o'clock, that part of the enemy's flotilla which was anchored to the Eastward of Boulogne; consisting of seven praams and 25 smaller vessels, chiefly brigs, weighed and stood out on the larboard tack, the wind being S. W. apparently to renew the same kind of distant cannonade which took place yesterday. Different, however, from yesterday, there was now a weather tide. The Naiad, therefore weighed, and getting well to windward, joined his Majesty's brigs Rinaldo, Redpole, and Castilian, with the Viper cutter, who had all zealously turned to windward in the course of the night, to support the Naiad in the expected conflict. We all lay to on the larboard tack, gradually drawing off shore, in the hope of imperceptibly inducing the enemy also to withdraw farther from the protection of his formidable batteries.

To make known the senior Officers intentions, no other signals were deemed necessary, but "to prepare to attack the enemy's van," then standing out, led by Rear-Admiral Raste, and "not to fire until quite close to the enemy."

Accordingly, the moment the French Admiral tacked in shore, having reached his utmost distance, and was giving us his broadsides, the Kings small squadron bore up together with the utmost rapidity, and stood towards the enemy under all the sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a shower of shot and shells from the flotilla and batteries, without returning any, until within pistol-shot, when the firing on both sides from H. M.'s Cruisers threw the enemy into mortal confusion. The French Admiral's Praam was the principal object of attack by this ship: but as that Officer in leading had of course tacked first, and thereby acquired fresh way, and was now under much sail, pushing with great celerity for the batteries, it became impossible to reach him without too greatly hazarding his Majesty's ship. Having however succeeded in separating a Praam from him, which had handsomely attempted to succour his Chief, and which I had intended to consign to the particular care of Captains Anderson and McDonald, of the Rinaldo and Redpole, while the Castilian attacked others, it now appeared best to employ this ship in effectually securing her.

The Naiad accordingly ran her, on board; Mr. Grant, the Master, lashed her alongside; the small armed men soon cleared her decks, and the boarders, sword in hand, completed her subjugation. Nevertheless, in justice to our brave enemy, it must be observed, that his resistance was most obstinate and gallant, nor did it cease until fairly overpowered by the overwhelming force we so promptly applied. She is named La Ville de Lyons, was commanded by a Mons. Barbaud, who was severely wounded, and has on board a Mons. La Coupe, who, as Commodore of a division, was entitled to a broad pendant. Like the other Praams she has twelve long guns, 24-pounders, (French), but she had only 112 men, 60 of whom were soldiers of the 72d regiment of the line. Between 30 and 40 have been killed and wounded.

Meanwhile the three brigs completed the defeat of the enemy's flotilla, but I lament to say that the immediate proximity of the formidable batteries whereunto we had now so nearly approached, prevented the capture or destruction of more of their ships or vessels. But no blame can attach to any one on this account; for all the commanders, Officers and crews did bravely and skilfully perform their duty. If I may be permitted to mention those who served more immediately under my own eye, I must eagerly and fully testify to the merits of, and zealous support I received from Mr. Greenlaw, the first Lieutenant of this ship, as well as from all the excellent Officers of every description, brave seamen and Royal Marines, whom I have the pride and pleasure of commanding.

I have the honour herewith to inclose reports of our loss, which I rejoice to find so comparatively trivial, and that Lieutenant Charles Cobb of the Castilian, is the only Officer who has fallen.

I have the honour to be, &c.
P. CARTERET, CAPTAIN.
Thomas Foley, Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c.

First of Officers and Men belonging to his Majesty's Ships and Vessels undermentioned, killed and wounded in action with the Enemy's Flotilla off Boulogne, on the 21st of September 1811.

NAIAD, CAPTAIN CARTERET,
John Ross, seamen, killed: James Draper, seamen, ditto; Lieutenant William Morgan, Royal Marines, slightly wounded, Mr. James Dover, Midshipman, ditto; Richard Lovet, sailmaker, severely wounded, William Black, seamen, ditto; John Wise, quarter-master, ditto; John Leece, seaman, ditto; John Tully, landman, ditto; William Jones, Captain of the after guard slightly wounded; William Hodges, seaman ditto; John Holston, seaman, ditto; James Wall (2), ditto; Daniel Harley, seaman, ditto; Daniel Harley, seaman, ditto; Edward Humphries, seaman ditto.

REDPOLE, CAPTAIN MACDONAL.
None killed or wounded.

CASTILIAN, CAPTAIN BRIMER.
Lieutenant Cobb, First Lieutenant, killed; John Collett, landman, severely wounded.
RINALDO, CAPTAIN ANDERSON.
Mr. John Swinard, pilot, wounded.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE—SEPT. 24, 1811

Extract of an enclosure from Rear-Admiral Boyles, Thames, off Porto del Infreschi, July 21, 1811.

SIR,—Captain Clifford, of the Cephalus, having the look-out off Palenuro, on the 20th instant, informed me by a Sicilian privateer, of a convoy of 26 sail attempting to gain that port, which he, with his usual activity, prevented them from doing, and compelled them to take shelter in Porto del Infreschi, off which place we arrived at five this evening. I immediately desired Captain Clifford to lead in and anchor, which service he performed in a most handsome style, and was closely followed by this ship, who soon silenced eleven gun-boats, and an armed felucca carrying 6 18-pounders, 2-12 pounder carronades, 3 brass and 2 iron 6 pounders, and 280 men, moored across for the protection of 15 merchant vessels, and 36 spars for the line-of-battle-ship and frigate at Naples, and under cover of a round tower, and adjacent hills lined with musqueteers from the merchantmen and peasantry. The Marines were then landed under their lieutenant, M'Adam, and got possession of the tower, performing the light infantry manoeuvres in a very pretty style, taking an officer and 80 prisoners, and driving the rest before them; the boats at the same time, under Captain Clifford, took possession of the convoy, together with all the spars, except two, which could not be got off, all of which were alongside, and the ships under weigh, in less than two hours, without the loss of one man, and only the Boatman and another man badly, and three of the brig's men slightly wounded: on entering the bay, her sails and rigging were a good deal cut up. The whole of the officers and ship's company behaved in the most steady manner; which reflects the greatest credit on my predecessor, Captain Waldegrave, for the excellent discipline on board. Captain Clifford likewise speaks in the highest terms of his first Lieutenant, Richardson, Officers, and Crew.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) C. NAPIER.
Rear-Admiral Boyles, &c.

An account of the Gun-boats and convoy of Merchants vessels, captured by His Majesty's ship Thames, Charles Napier, Esq. Captain, and his Majesty's sloop Cephalus, A. W. J. Clifford, Esq. Commander, on the coast of Calabria, July 1811.

Six French gun boats, of one long eighteen pounders and 30 men each.

Two French gun-boats of one twelve pounder carronade and 24 men each.

Three French gun-boats of one long six-pounder and 17 men each.

One large merchant settie, name unknown, of two long six-pounders and four muskets, from Pizzo, bound to Naples, laden with oil.

Fourteen merchant vessels, names unknown, from Pizzo bound to Naples, laden with oil, pot-ash, &c.

Four rafts of a large spars, in all 36, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

Total captured—11 gun vessels, 1 armed felucca with oil, 14 feluccas, &c. merchantmen—26.

36 large spars for the line-of-battle ship and frigate at Naples.

Officers attached to the gun-boat flotilla,—Lieut. de Vaisseau Rauchea, Commandant; Enseignes de Vaisseau Martinés & Rock, and Enseign de Vaisseau Teisseau taken, the officer under whose care the timber was cut, and who had the conducting of it to Naples.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER.
Return of wounded men on board his Majesty's sloop Cephalus, A. W. J. Clifford, Esq. Commander, 29th July, 1811.

Hood Douglas, boatswain, badly; Wm. Holmes, boatswain's mate, ditto; J. Gordon, Captain of the fore-castle, slightly; Robert Lewis, Captain of the main-top, ditto; J. Renny, able seaman, ditto.

LONDON—OCTOBER 14.

A Cadiz Mail arrived last night with letters and Papers to the 3d. They contain an official account from General Ballasteros of

his victory over the French. The victory was as much the consequence of skill on the part of the General as of courage on the part of the troops. Ballesteros laid a trap for the enemy, and while they thought he was in full retreat, he suddenly attacked and defeated them.—There was to have been another attack on them on the 26th ultimo, but as they had received large reinforcements, it was judged advisable to abandon the intention. But Ballesteros still occupied the position of Xymenes. We had before been informed that Suchet's corps had arrived at Burgos, on its march to join the grand French army, under Marmont, on the frontiers of Portugal. We now learn, that Drouet's division, about 8,000 strong, has marched for the same destination. Marmont was concentrating his forces, with intent to relieve Ciudad Rodrigo.

The private letters continued to speak of the speedy commencement of hostilities in the North. One of these says:—

"A war between France, Prussia and Russia, is certain (says our correspondent), and it is believed here, (the letters is dated from Koningsberg), that it would sooner have commenced but for the prolonged cruize of the British squadron in the Baltic. Prussia, it is said, is fully aware that nothing but the most resolute exertions of her remaining military strenght can free her, and has been for some time past preparing for the contest, by disciplining the peasantry. The same letter also mentions a report that Massena had arrived at Dantzic."

General Sir John Stuart, late Commander in-Chief at Sicily, his Lady, and suite, are arrived in the Ellice; and General Bowes and family in the Cormorant, from the Mediterranean.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

We received this morning the following Letter from Doyer, dated yesterday.

"We hear the Naiad frigate has taken a lugger privateer, with 50 men, and sent her for the River. The Admiral's praam, which had struck to the Naiad, and which afterwards escaped by being towed into Boulogne, was most dreadfully mauled—she had 75 killed any wounded on board of her. The French said there were 340 killed and wounded that day in the action with our different ships, exclusive of the loss on board the Commodore, who was taken, and that this hastened Bonaparte's departure from Boulogne, who drove to the gates of Dunkirk, where he had fresh horses brought him, so that he did not go into that city, though the inhabitants had prepared to receive him with triumphal arches, illuminations, &c. His original intention was to have gone there, for he had previously ordered all the English to be confined during his stay, and they were confined accordingly; even English merchants, who had resided there some time. He travelled in a carriage, plated with steel, which weighed 8000lbs. according to the statement of a master of a prize.

SPANISH PAPERS.

CADIZ, OCT. 2.

On the 30th Sept. the Chief of the Staff received the following dispatch from General Ballesteros, dated Fields of Ximenes, Sept. 25:—

"Excellent Sir—I hasten to communicate to your Excellency, for the information of of the Council of Regency; the complete victory obtained by the arms of his Majesty this day. Gen. Regneaux, with a division of 3000 men, the greater part grenadiers, in combination with the other, which, on the 19th fought in Alcala, after nine days manœvering in front of this point, fell into the snare I laid for him. In consequence of the movements and energy of the divisions under my command, I succeeded in surprising, defeating, and destroying him on the road of St. Roque, notwithstanding his obstinate resistance. It is now 11 in the morning, and my troops are still pursuing him through the tracts of the rugged mountains, in the direction of Alcala, the only asylum he has been able to find in his sad condition. We have taken some prisoners; among them are a Captain of the Grenadiers, and the Colonel of the 4th Polish infantry.

The loss of the enemy has been dreadful; in consequence of circumstances, I cannot now give the particulars; but will transmit them as soon as possible to your Excellency.

Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 14, 1811.

COMPENDIUM OF WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

America.—The representatives in Congress are chiefly of the democratic party, and Republicans have been elected Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, by very great majorities.

American papers from Boston, of November 9th, state, that the President's message reached that town on the preceding morning at four o'clock, in 64 hours, from Washington city; the distance being 500 miles, and the progress by land.

A person who lately sold forged certificates of the United States' Stock in London, has arrived here in the ship Justina, from Liverpool; and being recognised, was taken, and carried to prison.

Leeward Islands.—Some serious apprehensions have been entertained, lest an insurrection should take place among the negroes at St.

Thomas's. That island has suffered much from insensidaries, and a regular guard, composed of all the white and free inhabitants, from 16 to 60, without exception, has been established.

Curacao.—Letters from this colony, represent it to be totally without trade and in great distress. The Governor refuses to acknowledge the independence of Venezuela, until he receives instructions from England. Miranda had marched with some force to Coro.

Petersburg.—It is confidently asserted, that Bonaparte has peremptorily demanded of the Emperor Alexander, the payment of the Dutch loan. This demand created much alarm on the Russian Exchange.

France.—Letters from Portsmouth state, that a fleet of privateers consisting of seventeen sail, left St. Maloes on the 7th inst. One of them was captured by the Rhine frigate, subsequent to an attempt of the privateer to carry off a Newfoundland brig, at a few miles distance from Penlee-point, in sight of all the ships of war in Cawsand Bay.

Orders in Council.—These measures are carried in force with increased vigour. An American brig and schooner have lately been carried into Plymouth by the Niemen frigate.

Change of Ministers.—The Ministerial prints continued to boast of the unlimited confidence, which Mr. Perceval is said to possess with the Prince Regent, and to conclude, that there will be no other change in the cabinet, but the admission of some of the Prince's personal friends into the inferior departments of the state. This is so contradictory to the public expression of the sentiments of his Royal Highness, on his acceptance of the Regency at the beginning of last February, that the very mention of it must be the result of ministerial insolence. The Prince at that period, distinctly asserted, that he retained the services of the existing ministers, for no other reason, than that he would not disturb the views of his Royal Parent, or add any cause to his personal anxieties. And in making that declaration, he said, that he felt it was due to his own stability of character, and to the principles which he had held, and would continue to hold. If Mr. Perceval has changed his principles, we shall be happy to see some token of the change; but we shall hesitate to believe him sincere. One of the leading features in the Prince's character, has been his love of sincerity, and he stands pledged to the nation for his adherence to principles, very different from those, on which Mr. Perceval and his friends have acted.

MONDAY, December 16th.

Spain.—Letters from Gibraltar, bring intelligence of the failure of three different attempts made by Suchet, to obtain possession of Valencia. Some thousands of the French, are also stated to have fallen victims to disease. These accounts are in some measure contradicted by advices from Alicant, and it is upon the whole probable, that Valencia has not yet experienced an actual assault. The army of Suchet is not more than 14,000 men, while the Spanish force is estimated at 26,000. It is said, that Marmont has detached a body of 10,000 men to the assistance of Suchet.

Corunna.—Some important movements, are expected to take place in Lord Wellington's army. The French General D'Orsenne, is about to join the army of Marmont. Various movements are making in Astorga, and it is believed, that the French will quit Gyon immediately.

THE TALBOT.

Extract of a Letter from a Midshipman on board the Talbot sloop of war, to his Uncle in Dublin.

H. M. ship Talbot, Loughswilly, 11th Dec. 1811.

"We are just arrived here from a cruize of this most dreary coast, and as I fear the account of our loss must have reached you, I take the earliest opportunity of writing, and of describing the very narrow escape we have had. At 12 a. m. on Saturday, the 30th ult. we weighed, and made sail from Loughswilly, in company with the unfortunate Saldanha, our Commodore. Sunday it came on to blow hard from the northward, but having a good offing, we did not much care. Monday, a tremendous gale from the north-west. Tuesday it increased, and Wednesday morning blew a perfect hurricane. During this time we had drifted so much to leeward, that finding ourselves stinted for sea-room, we were obliged to bear up for Loughswilly. The wind, which had moderated about two hours, began to blow again as hard as ever. To add to our distress, the weather threatened so much, we could not venture the harbour, which bore N. W. from us—as, had we made the attempt, and failed, nothing could have saved the ship. We now tried to wear ship, land being to leeward, distant three miles, but failed. We tried a second time, and thank God, she came round, and away we stood on our starboard tack, W. by N. the land stretching W. one-half S. We now thought we had some chance, though a very poor one.—At 10 p. m. hurricane increasing—12 p. m. saw breakers a-head, and on our lee-bow distant about a quarter of a mile; half past twelve the moon got up; and, at this awful moment, when every soul expected

Continued after the Poetry.

Sir,
The following Ode was composed by a friend of mine, on his departure from Samarang some time ago; if you think it worthy of a corner in your paper, you will much oblige me by inserting it.

Your's &c.
Philo-villunda.

May, 1812.

1.
Farewell dear City! Java's pride and boast!
Sweet Samarang, more lov'd than all the rest,
That grace in proud array this dreaded Coast,
Which Fevers fell, and nauseous Pills infest.

2.
Where medicine flourishes, and doctors thrive,
Hippocrates would joy to see the day:
While Undertakers in their coaches drive,
And length'ning funerals crowd the mournful way.

3.
Dear place! abode of elegance and ease!
Where *beauteous* damsels catch th' inquiring eye;
Damsels, whose gentle, winning manners please,
For whom full oft our am'rous soldiers sigh.

4.
Off have I jovial crown'd the flowing bowl,
While the lov'd Toast, the fav'rite girl went round;
And each compeer unlock'd his generous soul,
Inspir'd by Bacchus, and harmonious sound.

5.
And off, when Cynthia shed her silver light
Diffusing splendour thro' the midnight gloom;
I've seen the Damsels in *Cabayas* white,
Thro' Samarang's gay streets in bevy roam.

6.
The time, the stillness of the enchanting scene,
Ne'er broken save by titterings of the fair,
Had even cur'd grave methodists of spleen,
If such cold frozen mortals had been there.

7.
How can I e'er forget, till memory fail,
Their *nymph-like* forms in simple guise array'd;
Their white *Cabayas* floating to the gale,
On which with varying light the moon-beams play'd!

8.
Disdain'd by them the various arts of dress!
The pomp of ornament, the female boast!
Our English damsels must with tears confess,
"When unadorn'd, *beauties* adorn'd the most."

9.
Disdain'd by them soft luxury too refin'd!
Their active hands a *knife* and *fork* afford;
And sure kind nature at the first design'd,
No silver spoon should glitter on the board.

10.
Let not the Great, luxurious Great, peruse
These simple verses with contemptuous eyes;
For why should they the tasteful pawn abuse,
Which paints each pouting lip with *beauteous* dies?

11.
With unrelenting frown 'tis surely hard
To interdict a useful fragrant leaf!
Why should the fair that comfort be debar'd
If kind tobacco yield their woes relief?

12.
Off have I seen the silver Pawn-box shine
Behind the Mistress borne in solemn state!
Mayhap her foot-steps might to *Ball* incline,
Or friendship lead her to a neighbour's gate.

13.
In gay assemblies too, while Music's power
Engag'd the *beauties* in the festive maze;
The elder *Froues* still pass'd the fleeting hour
In munching *Pawns*, and chat of former days.

14.
Alas! no more those notes *divinely* sung
Of *Female* voice shall vibrate on my ear;
Doom'd not to hear th' *enchantment* of the tongue,
Doom'd not to see the *virtue* I revere!

15.
Farewell, ye brilliant scenes of mirth and joy!
Where hospitality has fix'd her reign;
Far other scenes must now my days employ,
And I must sigh for *Pawns* and *Balls* in vain!

Instant death, the Master applied to Captain Swayne to set more sail, as the only means of saving the ship, the Captain's compliance with which, and our immediately setting the top-sail, alone, under God, saved our lives. At half-past one, saw a rock a-head, and gave up all hopes.—We now longed for day-light—it at last came—and the wind coming round to the N. and W. we, thank God Almighty, weathered the breakers, got off the coast, and clear of all danger. I cannot tell you with what coolness, the Captain, officers, and ship's company behaved. Our unfortunate Commodore was so far to leeward of us, that it was utterly impossible for her to escape. She struck far to the westward, near the mouth of Loughswilly. Poor Captain Pakenham and one marine got on shore, but they expired shortly after. It was a most tremendous gale, but now it is over, we think no more about it, except to regret the loss of the poor officers and crew of the *Saldanha*."

Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 20, 1811.

Batavia.—By the possession of this colony, the whole of the French and Dutch settlements, in the east and the west, form parts of the dominions of Great Britain. The boasted advantages of distant colonies are therefore entirely ours: the command of their markets, and the monopoly of their products, offer all those objects which the speculative merchant requires. Why, then, are not our sea-ports rich, and our manufactures in a thriving condition? The Colonial system is

at its greatest height—the ocean is open to our trading vessels—and the colonies demand less protection in proportion to the amazing extent, than when we held only a few islands in the West Indies, and a few factories on the coasts of Hindoostan.—Perhaps a greater proof of the fallacy of that commercial policy which formed some of the chief measures of Mr. Pitt, could not have been expected by his most urgent antagonists. The truth of that colonial maxim, which Mr. Fox frequently had occasion to utter is now too severely felt—"the conquest of colonies is only a burthen to this country" said that great statesman, "unless the continent of Europe will take that produce, with which those colonies must purchase your manufactures."—As Batavia may be a stake in the articles of a general pacification, by the surrender of which we may meet some of the terms on which our adversary may be most inclined to insist, we rejoice at its capture. The enterprise has also been conducted with all that spirit that preserves the reputation of the British soldier. We, therefore, congratulate the public upon the acquisition. To the temporary retention, with all its concomitant expenses, we shall also heartily concur; in the hope, that a peace may at some time deliver us from the burthen, and that in the negotiations for a peace, it may stand us in the stead of some sacrifice of more intrinsic, and more immediate value.

Spain and Portugal.—We cannot but admire the politics of those writers, who perceive a wonderful change for the better, in the cause of those natives of the Peninsula, who still oppose the French. The south-east coast of Spain is almost entirely in possession of the enemy; there Suchet, with half the force, which the Spaniards numerically possess under Blake, keeps possession of the whole province of Valencia, except the capital, which the Spanish General finds it difficult to defend. In the north, the enemy moves among the boasted Guerilla parties without interruption, and on the east, on the confines of Portugal, we find Lord Wellington making a movement of his whole army, to check the supplies which were proceeding to Ciudad Rodrigo.—The Cortez are, in the mean time, sitting in a corner of the Spanish territory, debating concerning the Inquisition!

President's Message.—We ventured last week to characterize the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, negatively, as *unsubmissive* to the views of our administration, in contradistinction to that direct hostility towards this country, which many of our cotemporaries pretend to discover in it. A position of defence is not, we intimated, a position of enmity.—If I apprehend an assault from a misguided person, with whom I have been in habits of friendship, I may put myself in "an armour and attitude of defence," without any animosity on my part,—or I may shut my doors against him during the period of his irritation, without malice or hostility.—That self-defence therefore is not of an inimical character, is a position in itself so simple, that it amounts to no more than a moral axiom, which no rational being would think either of proving or denying. We have heard of an armed neutrality and an armed peace, and we are persuaded that, were a general pacification immediately to take place, there is no European Minister who would reduce the war-establishment of his government to that condition only, which America now assumes, in order to close her ports and refuse her waters to those, who in every part of the ocean have been seizing her vessels and interrupting her commerce. But a writer in the *Liverpool Courier* accuses us of errors in reasoning, because we did not stop to demonstrate this self-evident position. In this our readers will no doubt pardon us for not giving them two or three columns of empty words, and for not proving, by argument, that truth which no man of common sense would deny.—Charmed at the numerous positions which the friends of peace and liberty are daily enabled to take, the partizans of ministers increases in virulence, and on all occasions shew their disregard of truth, and their contempt of just deductions. It is thus that the writer in the *Liverpool Courier* ventures to denigrate his party, the "country itself"—"the great majority of which," he tells us, "has unequivocally, and uniformly, even under all its pressures, given its support to those men and to those measures, which have addressed themselves with the greatest spirit to arrest the desolating ambition of the common enemy

of Great Britain, and of Europe." To whom then is to be attributed the present state of the country—the depression of commerce,—the defalcation of public credit,—the increasing numbers of the poor,—the deficit of the public revenue, and the extravagant augmentation of public expenditure?—to whom but to this same party, who, with the greatest spirit of perverseness and of folly, have not arrested, but accelerated, the course of desolating ambition, by the total subversion of Europe, and the impoverishment of Britain? And yet this is not the party whom this writer designates as "disappointed in their efforts!"—In styling such a party "the country itself," how much does such a writer abuse the country?—how convenient is it for such writers (to use the very words of this reasoner) "to hide it from their retainers, under the shade of general insinuations, that there exists a body of *thinking men* in the nation, whose independence is as complete as property and public spirit can make it, who are as little friendly to their sentiments as those sentiments are to the feelings of a man and a Briton."—As we have found the language of this writer so useful to us we will go on, *mutatis mutandis*, to transcribe the last sentence of his declamatory paragraph. "Slenderous suggestions," says he, and experience seems to have instructed him, "are more easily found than convincing arguments, and the epithet, "war party,"—"contractors," and "money-lenders" (for which the good reader may substitute "jacobins,"—"revolutionists,"—"illuminati") are the painted fiends, which, in the celebration of their political *auto da fe*,—they trace upon that part of the community which, along with the majority of the people, comprehends the weight of the commercial and landed interest of the country."—The commercial and landed interest! Yes—it is in those great and paramount interests, that the people look for the extinction of that faction which subsists upon war-taxes, and which enriching itself at the expense of the land-holder and the merchant, rises proudly upon the ruin of the community, and denominates itself "the country."

Angry at the charge of hostile principles and false reasoning, this writer is eager to retort the appellation of war-party upon us, who inform the Americans, "because we," says this logician, "complain of their hostile preparations, that a great proportion of the British people, wish to be actually at war with the United States."—But, does it not first remain to be proved, that these friends of the administration are a great proportion of the people?—they are a powerful Junta we confess, because they cling together for the preservation of a fallacious system of finance, and participate together, in the direction of an extravagant system of expenditure:—but, thank Heaven,—these are not a great proportion of the British people.—Let us obtain a reform in Parliament—let us economise the public resources, and we shall soon see to what an insignificant proportion of the British people, Europe is to attribute her ruin, and America her injuries.

To the logic contained in the next paragraph, the reply is easy. We denied *defence* to be *hostility*: and of this position, our Aristotelian demands an argumentative proof. The just replication to such a demand would be harsh: we accuse our antagonist of no greater error than that of logical absurdity: we abstain from calling in question the sentiments of his heart. Again, we said that if the Message "threatens at all, it threatens no more than justice." Here, we are said to have admitted the principle of the war-party, and to have justified it. True—conditionally—we admitted it conditionally—we admitted it by an *if*, and does this partizan deny the *virtue of an if*?—is peace-making *if*, to be deprived of its logical consequence, lest it should be found too pacific a particle in the language of these writers?—Yes, *argumenti gratia*, we admitted that the President did threaten:—we took our position from this logician himself, and we supposed that America might retaliate, if Britain were to continue to injure her. But how retaliation, in consequence of a fresh injury towards her, (suggested by this reasoner himself,) proves that her defensive position, previous to that intended injury, is hostile, or has any think to do with that view of the question, we are not able to determine. Mr. Madison correctly, and not as this writer asserts, indecently, suspects that the discussion, which had commenced so inauspiciously, would not terminate happily: he therefore prepares for the worst, and it requires a strange series of ratiocination, to arrive at the conclusion that he does

not therefore wish for the better. This admirable logician next sets about convicting us of a *petitio principii*, in our argument concerning the *submission* which we asserted, we had not right to expect from America. "This is a point which" our antagonist declares, "he shall not contend with us." We had told him that *defence* is not *hostility*;—we had proved to him that future *retaliation* is not present *hostility*; and we then came to a third position, that since we were not resisting *hostility*, the only object of contention that could remain was, that of compelling America to *submit* to be our agent, in obtaining certain concessions from France. For the support of this position, we quoted a fact stated in Mr. Madison's Message, and we argued against the injustice of such a requisition on the part of our minister. "Was this a fiction of our own?"—"But there is a medium between hostility and submission" says this writer, "and that is impartiality between the belligerents." Indeed?—this is a curious situation for *impartiality* to be found in:—What! among the injuries that may either provoke hostility, or require submission, are we to expect *impartiality*?—This is adding insult to absurdity!—Withdraw the Orders in Council—and either let America re-possess those alarming means, *those means* of commercial improvement, which your un-terminating war first threw into her hands, or else let Peace restore commerce to its natural channels, and open the ports of the whole world, to that spirit of commercial enterprise, which has in all ages been so favourable to British prosperity.—With respect to the article in a New York paper, we have not read it, nor shall we read it: we lament that there should exist circumstances, that may warrant even a pacific people in so awful a conclusion, that "the finger of Heaven points to war."—The conduct and the declarations of our ministers, have undoubtedly led Mr. Madison and other Americans, to apprehend the approach of an event, which in the present situation of the United States, and the rising spirit of separation, if not of independence, in the Spanish Colonies, seems to threaten even the new world, with all the calamities that have so long devastated the old.

We shall leave PHILALETHES to defend himself, which, we doubt not, he is fully competent to do, against any odds which he is likely to encounter from the threatening quarter. There is something so contemptible in that war of scandal, which lavishes abuse upon our enemies,—something so wretchedly dishonourable, that we are persuaded no Briton ever red those nauseous fabrications either of Lewis Goldsmith, or of any of his partners, with satisfaction. The writer in the *Liverpool Courier* cannot abhor that trait in the character of Victor more than ourselves—that being *born an Englishman*, he carries arms against his country:—but this has nothing to do with the establishment of this fact, (which the statement of Philalethes certainly effects) that the stories of the author of that celebrated work, the *crimes of Cabinets*, are erroneous—that they are altogether falsehoods, which are fabricated for the sole purpose of aggravating the discord which overwhelms Europe, and of perpetuating that enmity between France and this country, towards which all the views of the *war-faction* are directed.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON.

Royal Exchange, Wednesday night, Decemb. 18, 1811.

CARRACAS.—The following particulars are from the Carracas papers of the 23d September.—"A conspiracy broke out here with the intention of overturning the authorities lately established. By bribery, many of the troops were seduced from their allegiance, which they had sworn to the general Congress, and even the guards of the palace were parties with the conspirators. Three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, however, remained faithful, and at a midnight attack & defeated the assailants, of whom, they slew 700.—About 200 are now in confinement, among whom are persons of distinction.—The foregoing, is the substance of a dispatch of the Governor of New Valencia, to General Miranda. An envoy has been sent from Venezuela, to the government of the United States, to offer the negotiation of a commercial treaty.

St. Domingo.—General Rigaud died on the 17th September, of an illness, and not by assassination as had been affirmed. His partizans have joined Petion.

Sweden.—Well informed persons assert that an arrangement has commenced between the British Envoy at Stockholm, not only
(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENTLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA By A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENTLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javache Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inligting en het plaatsen van Advertissemanten in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn.—Advertissemanten, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandeligen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren zien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1812.

(Continued from this day's Gazette.)

for the security of British property, but for a treaty of alliance.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Unlimited Confidence.—The boast of the ministerial prints, that Mr. Perceval enjoys long and private interviews with the Prince Regent, is totally unfounded.—His Royal Highness seldom admits the minister, but in the presence of some confidential friends. On Friday last, previous to the attendance of Mr. Perceval, on the subject of the Prince's establishment, Mr. Adams and the Duke of York, were sent for by his Royal Highness.

Parliament.—At the ensuing meeting of Parliament, the common annual business, it is said, will be got through with all possible expedition, and a dissolution may be expected about the latter end of April.

FROM THE LONDON EVENING PAPERS.

Peace is supposed to be concluded between Turkey and Russia.

The Prussian army is entirely upon the peace establishment.

A new Comet has been seen by M. Pons at Marseilles, in the constellation Eridanus.

The King.—His Majesty is believed to continue in a state of great debility, and without any apparent improvement of personal health.

FRENCH PAPERS.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Army of Arragon.—To His Royal Highness the Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, Major General.

Monsieur—Your serene Highness has been informed, by my preceding reports, of the difficulties encountered in forming our approaches before Saguntum, in consequence of the nature of the ground. We succeeded, however, after 20 days labour and fatigue, in making a practicable breach; but during this period Gen. Blake had time to summon to his aid, Mahi, General in chief of the Army of Murcia, with the whole of the force which the insurgents had disposable, amounting to 6000 men. The division called that of Albuera, under the orders of Jardizabal and Zayas, joined to the divisions of Villa Campo and Obispo, commanded by O'Donnell and Miranda, forming the army of Valencia, united with the Guerillas, composed a corps of above 20,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry. On the 24th of October, this corps advanced, and took post on the heights of Puch, supporting its right on the sea, flanked by the English fleet, and its left resting upon Liva. Blake perceiving that Saguntum was on the point of falling, and that the battery of eight 24-pounders which I had constructed, would soon decide its fate, marched up to me to give battle, and oblige me to raise the siege. I directed General Balathir and Bronikowski, with six battalions, to continue the blockade and the works of the siege of Saguntum. General Compere, with 1500 men, observed the road of Segorbe, and served as a reserve to the troops of Generals Chlopiski and Robert, destined by the defile which leads from Giletto Betera, and to occupy my right.

The next day, on the 25th, at seven in the morning, I reconnoitred the enemy. The heights of Puch, and those which covered the road to Betera, were defended by artillery and infantry. At eight o'clock my sharpshooters were briskly driven back, and from that moment I was convinced that I had to contend with far different troops from those of Valencia. Some strong columns out flanked me on my left, under the protection of some English vessels, the enemy's troops filled the village of Puzol, which I had quitted; 6000 men attacked my right, which were full a league from me. Finding myself thus out-flanked on both sides, I formed a determination to penetrate the centre of the enemy. Scarcely had I quitted a height, which I considered convenient to favour my attack, when one thousand cavalry, and six thousand infantry came to occupy it in my place. The hussars of the 4th charged with valour, and though three times repulsed, returned again to the charge. The fire of nine 24-pounders, which were battering in breach at Saguntum, could not repress the enthusiasm of the garrison of Saguntum, which observing a movement in their view in which they believed they might soon take a part, went so far as to throw their caps into the air, and cry, "Come on to victory!" This first effort was checked by our infantry, which arrived in columns on the line of battle. I ordered General Harispe to attack the enemy. He advanced with General Habert at the head of the 7th of

the line: the 116th, and third of the Vistula, coming after with their arms on the rest, displayed under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, like troops accustomed to conquer. The brave 7th, carried the breast-work with the bayonet, repulsed the enemy and pursued them. Our artillery occupied the breast-work, but the enemy returned to the charge.—Our artillery-men were surrounded and sabred. General Bousart St. George, chief of squadron, at the head of the 13th cuirassiers, vigorously charged 1,500 cavalry, which General Caro, brother of Romana, brought up with great resolution. The conflict was long, but the valour of the hussars and cuirassiers triumphed. The Field Marshals Caro, Governor of Valencia, and Aimoyer, who came from Cadix, were wounded and made prisoners by Quarter-Masters Bazin and Vachelot, of the hussars.—Six pieces of cannon were taken.

During this time the enemy were making some progress on the left; some pickets of our cavalry were obliged to fall back by the Spanish cavalry.—General Palombini, at the head of four battalions, received them with the greatest coolness; the second light, and the 4th of the line, Italians, by a well served fire, repulsed the charge, and covered the field of battle with dead bodies. In directing the division of General Harispe to the centre, I ordered General Habert to move with his corps upon the great road, and to take possession of Puzol.—He had in front the division of Albuera; he caused it to be charged first by two battalions of the fifth light infantry; a very brisk cannonade was kept up on both sides; General Montmarie, with the 16th of the line, supported the 5th, the action was maintained with great slaughter; the enemy defended themselves in the houses of Puzol, through the windows, and from the roofs; a body of Spanish cavalry showed an inclination to turn our troops, and to advance by the great road of Valencia. The General of cavalry, Delort, received orders to overthrow the enemy with the 24th dragoons; he executed this operation with the greatest valour, and drove back the enemy beyond the Albalate, without suffering himself to be impeded by the fire of some battalions which were placed in ambush; he took on the road 1 howitzer, one 24-pounder, and 20 artillery men. Nevertheless the enemy, though cut flanked, defended themselves still in Puzol, and had not abandoned the heights of Puch; the 16th of the line vigorously charged them from street to street sword in hand; the 5th light infantry succeeded in surrounding 700 of the Walloon Guards, and made them lay down their arms.

General Chlopiski, to whom I had intrusted the command of my right, very seasonably perceived that it was of consequence not to suffer himself to be outflanked. He ordered Gen. Robert to attack and follow up the troops of Obispo and Miranda. This General executed with success several charges of infantry; the 114th and the 1st of the Vistula fought well, and lost no time in repulsing the enemy. After this General Chlopiski, with the 44th, and the Dragoons Napoleon, came to take a glorious share in the success of the centre. The Colonel of Dragoons, Schiaretta, at the head of his brave Regiment, broke through three battalions of the enemy, and made eight hundred prisoners. From this moment the hussars, the cuirassiers, and the Dragoons Napoleon, found themselves on the same field of battle. They overthrew all the corps of cavalry that presented themselves, broke all the squares which the enemy endeavoured to form; and for the space of two leagues, covered the ground with arms and dead bodies, and made 2000 prisoners, amongst whom are 250 Officers. Generals Harispe, Bouffart, and Chlopiski pressed hard upon the enemy, by my orders, without intermission. Nevertheless, the enemy contrived to form again behind Betera, by the favour of a deep ravine. We were impeded some time, the infantry not having been able to keep up with the rapid movements of the cavalry. As soon as the infantry arrived, the enemy no longer looked for safety but in flight.

I had allowed some rest to the troops of Generals Habert and Palombini; I now ordered the latter to pass in the plain, the village and the heights of Puch with his Italians, and the 3d of the Vistula, whilst General Habert was to attack the heights of Puch, which was defended by Blake himself, with his reserve, and five pieces of cannon.

The Chief of Battalion Passelar, with a battalion of the 117th, arrived first on the ridge which the enemy occupied, whilst Gen. Montmarie forced it on the left: the enemy fled in disorder, the five pieces of Artillery were taken; and it was under the protection

of the English ships that these troops sought shelter. At this period the English fleet, which since the morning, had approached to take part in the battle, executed, at the same moment, with its allies, its retreat towards Grao de Valencia.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, exceeds 6,500 men; on our side we have 126 killed, and 506 wounded, according to the accompanying returns. Amongst the latter are General Paris, who had his leg pierced by a ball, the Chief of Squadron Barbe of the 4th hussars, who was wounded in the arm, the Aides-de-camp, Peridon, of General Harispe, Brard, of General Habert. The young Dobbily Aides-de-camp of General Montmarie, had his arm shot off: he is a brave officer, for whom I shall solicit the favor of his Majesty the Emperor; M. Troquereau, Aides-de-camp of General Paris, was severely wounded. I was myself in like manner struck by a ball in the shoulder. General Montmarie received many confusions, and had several bullets through his clothes. General Harispe had two horses shot under him. Colonels Christophe and Messlop had also their horses shot under them. The brave Colonel Guilzen, of the 16th of the line, although very severely wounded, wished not to quit the head of his regiment. All the troops of the army, Monsieur, rivalled each other in the endeavour which should best serve his Majesty on this day; they fought for seven hours, and followed up their victory to the close of night.

I have been particularly satisfied with the incessant zeal with which my Aides-de-camp and my Staff have served.

I shall not go at any length into particular panegyrics upon the conduct of the Generals or of the troops. I believe I have said enough on this head to your Serene Highness when I detailed what they had done in the field of battle. The result is, the victory of Saguntum places in the power of the Emperor 4620 prisoners, of whom 240 are Officers, 40 Colonels or Lieut. Colonels, two Field Marshals, 16 pieces of Artillery, 8 caissons, 4200 English muskets, and 4 stand of colours.

I have the honor to transmit to your Highness a list, by name, of the Officers prisoners, and an aggregate statement, by regiment, of subaltern Officers and privates.

I beseech your Highness to call the attention and goodness of his Majesty to the Officers in whose favour I solicit rewards. I am assured, Monsieur, that they have rendered themselves worthy of them.

I am, with respect, &c.

Count SUCHET,

Camp at Murviedro, October 28.

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WAGRAM AND NEUFCHATEL, VICE-CONSTABLE.

MONSIEUR,

After the battle of Saguntum I left the army a league from Valencia, and returned at night to my camp at Murviedro.

During the day the breach had been merely formed, a few of some hours would have sufficed to render it practicable; but it was of consequence to profit by the victory which had been gained under the eyes of a whole garrison, for your Highness is aware that the isolated heights on which Saguntum is built commands the entire plain. I wrote the inclosed letter to the Governor, by means of which reminded him of what he had witnessed during the day. I entered him permission to send two Officers in order to inform himself of the successes which the French army had obtained. My dispatch was received at seven o'clock on the morning of the 26th, and a Lieutenant Colonel of artillery was ordered to carry an answer. He obtained access with difficulty, all the outlets of the fortress being walled up. I had him conducted to the General's Caro and Aimoya, through the midst of the Officers and all the prisoners.

He could no longer doubt of the loss of the battle. He returned at five o'clock in the evening: he came with the Colonel of the regiment of Don Carlos, bringing information, that the Governor had come to a resolution to accept the terms I had offered. I consented to the terms of capitulation subjoined, and at nine o'clock at night, Brigadier Andriani, eight Officers of high rank, and 2572 soldiers, filed off through the breach, laid down their arms, and six stand of colours, and were conducted as prisoners of war to Murviedro.

We found in the place seventeen guns, 800,000 cartridges, 2000 pounds of English powder, 6000 balls, and 2500 English muskets, &c.

I have the honour to transmit your High-

ness the detailed account thereof, as well as that of the provisions.

Difficulties vanquished by the science of fortification—the hollowing a passage in the rock for the artillery, and making approaches upon the single accessible point of the forts of Saguntum—the labours of the artillery, in the erection of their batteries, all raised upon points of rocks brought from a distance; all this, effected under a heavy fire, do honour to the Colonel of the Engineers, Henry, who displayed a great constancy and activity, as well to the Chiefs of the battalion Capelle and Chara, who particularly distinguished themselves by their exertions.

I have the honour to transmit you the views and plans of the forts, and a detailed report of the extraordinary labours by which a passage to them was effected. The task was very severe, and would have been much more so if the enemy had time to place 24 pounders in the forts.

Thus uniting the prisoners taken at the battle of the 25th, and the garrison of Saguntum, I am about to send to France, in three columns, 7211 prisoners, of whom more than 369 are officers.

SUCHET,

Marshal of the Empire,

Camp of Murviedro, Oct. 27.

P. S.—I have the honour of transmitting likewise to your Highness the reports of the Generals of Artillery and Engineers, Vallie and Regnat.

Copy of the Letter of His Excellency Marshal Count Suchet to Brigadier Andriani, Governor of the Forts of Saguntum.

Camp before Murviedro, Oct. 25.

"You have witnessed the battle of to-day. Three stand of colours, twenty pieces of cannon, 4500 prisoners, among whom are Generals Mahi and Caro, have fallen into the hands of the French army. I offer you permission to obtain what information you may want, by sending some Officer to the French camp. After that I shall grant you terms of capitulation, which in giving you the honours of war, will secure to you the right of filing off through the breach, and of laying down your arms outside the fortress: and further, I shall consent that the Officers should retain their arms and baggage. I require an answer in the course of an hour.

SUCHET,

Commander in Chief of the Army of Arragon, and Marshal of the Empire."

The substance of the capitulation is, that the garrison shall march out through the breach prisoners; but, with the honours of war, shall file off with their arms and baggage and lay down their arms outside the fort.

The officers shall retain their arms, equipages, and horses, and the soldiers their havresacks. Persons not bearing arms shall be free, and may immediately return to their homes.

Report with Respect to the works erected by the Engineers, during the Siege of Saguntum.

The army arrived on the 23d of September, before the fortress of Saguntum. The same day the town of Murviedro was taken possession of, and all the enemy's posts were driven in, and the fortress completely invested. For some nights following communications were formed in Murviedro, where we were screened from the enemy's fire. The streets were barricaded and embrasures were opened in the houses on the side next the fortress. These works, which were executed under a heavy fire, cost the lives of several miners, and that of Raffard, Lieutenant of Engineers, a brave and zealous young officer.

The rock of Saguntum is situated on the right bank of the Murviedro—it is insulated from all the heights, and rises in a peak on the half of its precipice. The obelisk falls in very abrupt declivities, and is accessible but on a very few points, on account of the falling of the rock. The ancient theatre of Saguntum is about half way up, part of it is at the foot of the rock, and the town of Murviedro, the walls of which are washed by the river of the same name. On the long and narrow ridge of the rock are the remains of ancient works, attributed to the Moors; the Spaniards have repaired them, have added new ones, erected new flanking works, and have formed terraces for the batteries and parapets. The entire mass of the rock forms a very irregular fort of 140 toises in length; and in breadth from 80 to 10 toises. It is divided into four parts or places, so that a part of the fortress being taken, the remainder may still be defended. The redoubt of St. Fernando is placed on the highest

and commands all the rest. The great roads from Valencia to Barcelona meet and pass under the guns of the place.

We were obliged to have the artillery for the siege brought from Tortosa; but the little fort of Oropesa, which the enemy occupied in our rear, interrupted the way in a defile. A battery of three twenty-four pounders and a mortar was raised against this fort, which surrendered on the 11th of October, after a cannonade of eight hours.

All that was necessary for the siege of Saguntum was then free to pass, and the tools and the sacks of earth wanted by the engineers, were forthwith conveyed thither. All the counterforts of the rocks were too low to permit of our erecting in them works to batter in breach, except a ridge of rocks stretching for 200 toises in front of St. Fernando, so that the attack was necessarily made on that side.

On the 5th of October, the Officers of Engineers commenced the approaches, formed covered ways through the rock, and lodged piquets of infantry within 70 toises of St. Fernando; profiting by the occasional protection which they derive from the irregular form of the rock. The artillery began to batter in breach on the extremity of the platform at the distance of 60 toises. Colonel Henry and Major Chailiot had a road formed with great diligence, in order to bring up 23-pounders to the battery.—They were constantly obliged to level the rock by mining.

On the 12th, they gained the first point behind which they had stationed themselves, in order to reach the covert of the rock, which was out from that on which St. Fernando is situated; they got through the rocks on the right, taking advantage of such veins of earth as were in their way, and making use of sacks and gabions. On the night of the 15th, they reached a place within 35 toises of the fortress, covered by a head of the rock, which afforded a place of rendezvous for the troops who were to be engaged in the assault. Major Chailiot, who had directed a part of their works with great bravery, was severely wounded.

On the 17th, the artillery began to bombard with three 24-pounders, two howitzers, and five mortars. They attempted the tower of the outwork of St. Fernando. It was constructed of hard and thick masonry work, and the battery was at too great a distance, so that the breach was but slowly effected, which induced a determination to batter the angle formed by the tower and the flank, which proved a matter of greater facility.

On the 18th, the fire was kept up, and at four o'clock in the evening the breach was practicable for five or six men abreast; but it was still of rather difficult access. It was formed only of the rubbish of the walls, without any admixture of earth. It was 30 feet high, and its base being on an inclined rock, it was, of necessity, very steep. The enemy appeared above with much resolution, and neither our artillery or musketry could repel them, nor prevent them from constantly repairing the parapets with sacks of earth, as they were levelled by the guns. Orders were given for the assault at five o'clock in the evening.

The column of attack assembled in the place, which had been formed within thirty-five toises of the work, pushed on the breach, and some gallant fellows actually reached the top; but they were driven down by a shower of grenades and hobnails, and their failure determined the retreat of the column.

In this unfortunate affair we lost 120 men. Lameran, Captain of Engineers, was killed in the breach, together with some miners.

The assault had failed, because the breach was in a recess covered by the fire of the enemy, because it was too narrow—because the troops debouched from too great a distance, and finally, because the battering train of three pieces of cannon was insufficient to level the parapets and drive the enemy from the breach. A resolution was adopted to erect a new battery nearer, to increase the number of guns, and to push the covert ways to the foot of the breach.

On the 19th, Colonel Henry caused the troops to advance in an indented form. Steps were cut in the rock behind which they were stationed, to facilitate the ascent, and when they had reached the summit of this rock, they approached the breach by the aid of an indented covert formed of sacks of earth; and on the night of the 24th, they were within three toises of the foot of the breach, when they formed a small parallel. All these works were executed on a naked rock, with infinite difficulty. All the parapets of the trenches were formed of sacks of earth, which were brought from a great distance, and it was necessary to raise them seven or eight feet, in order to protect our soldiers from the enemy's works, which commanded the position.

These works do much credit to the conductor of the attack, Henry, and to the Engineer Officers under his orders.

We lost several sappers in the execution of works so difficult and so near the enemy, both by musketry and by the grenades and stones thrown by the Spaniards.

On the 23th, the artillery began firing from the new battery, at 70 toises distance from the work, and bombarded with success the tower of the out work of St. Fernando.

In the morning, General Blake advanced at the head of 30,000 men, to raise the siege, Marshal Suchet advanced to meet him, and gained a complete victory.

On the 26th, the breach was practicable for 20 men abreast, and we were well established at the foot of it.

The Marshal summoned the garrison, which surrendered by capitulation.

The same day we entered the fortress, and became masters of a place which had so long braved the efforts of the Carthaginian General Rognat, General of Division of Engineers.

India Gazette, March 9, 1812.

Adverting to the great and just interest universally excited by the measures of the British Parliament and Nation, for the relief of suffering Portuguese, we have thought that some account of the proceedings of the commission appointed at Lisbon to superintend the distribution of their splendid benefactions, might not be uninteresting to our readers; and, under this impression, we translate the following report from the Rio Janeiro Gazette, of the 4th of December.

Lisbon, September 11, 1811.

"The Commissioners, intrusted with the distribution of the donation, voted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the relief of the districts of Portugal that have been laid waste by the enemy, having met together on the 31st of August, resolved:

"1. That the sum of 100,000 Pounds sterling (888,000 Cruzadoes) having been voted by the British Parliament, a donation most ample in itself, and in every respect worthy of the generosity, with which that great Nation and its Government have supported and still continue to support this kingdom, it is the business of the said Commission, to direct the distribution of the said sum in such manner, as may be most advantageous to the desolated districts.

"2. That the aids afforded to those districts, ought to consist principally of articles, not merely calculated to alleviate their present distresses, but also to establish in as far as may be practicable the foundation of public prosperity, by promoting the culture of the lands, the repair of dwellings, the health of the population, and the welfare of those orphans who are to compose the future generation.

"3. That, in pursuance of the above principle, the aids ought chiefly to consist of oxen, cows, seed, premiums for those who shall have constructed new carts within a certain time, instruments of agriculture, pipes, necessities for the sick, contributions for rearing orphans, some wood for the repair of habitations, and a portion of cloth. That to each of these heads of disbursement, therefore, a certain specified sum be applied; which, however, may be afterwards augmented or diminished, as experience may suggest.

"4. That the necessary approbation and sanction to His Royal Highness being first obtained, the Chief Judge Senhor Joao Gaudencio Torres, together with Senhor Joao Croft, be appointed to visit the desolated lands, and their to superintend the distribution of cattle and seed; that the same persons be further authorized to make the requisite provisions in aid of the sick, and for the administration of drugs and such other necessities as may be required for their use, which, in conformity with the proposed plan, will be transmitted from the depot now formed in this capital; that they be enjoined moreover, to furnish a report of the number and description of the implements of husbandry, which are wanted, in order that a fair allotment may be made of such articles of this class, as the appropriated sum may enable the Commissioners to purchase; and in fine, that they be charged to ascertain, the best means of encouraging the speedy construction of carts, and of transporting timber to the places where it is most wanted, for the repairs of the ruined habitations.

"That with a view to the better execution of the trust committed to them more particular instructions be hereafter issued to the said Chief Judge Senhor Joao Gaudencio Torres, and Senhor Joao Croft, to which it will be their duty to conform.

"5. That the Intendant General of Police of the Court and Kingdom, having undertaken to obtain from the different local Magistrates, reports of the numbers and descriptions of destitute orphans, within their several districts, the Commissioners, on consideration of the said reports, shall cause to be paid into the orphan chests of the said districts, the sums applicable to the relief of these unfortunates; which sums shall be proportioned to their different ages, and shall be disbursed either monthly or annually to persons engaging, under proper and responsible securities, to superintend their education.

"6. That the distribution of pipes and casts shall also be made, through the medium of the Intendant General of Police, who undertakes to obtain the information necessary for that purpose, and also to direct the transport of those articles to the places of their destination.

"7. That the present plan be submitted to their Excellencies, the Governor of the Kingdom, with a request, that they will be pleased in the name of His Royal Highness, to give effect to the same by sanctioning the nomination of the Chief Judge Senhor Joao Gaudencio Torres, and investing that officer and his delegates with all the authority necessary to enable them to fulfil their trust, and to ensure to them the effectual co-operation of all the civil and military functionaries.

(Signed) Carlos Stuart,
Joao Bell,
Ricardo Raynundo Nogueira,
Henrique Teixeira Sampaio."

Lisbon, August 31, 1811."

Then follows an address to the Council of Regency, praying that the election of Senhores Joao Gaudencio Torres and Joao Croft be confirmed; that those officers be invested with powers commensurate to their duties, and that, in furtherance of the same object, corresponding instructions be issued to the civil and military authorities. The report closes with the answer of the Council of Regency, complying in all respects with the demands of the Commissioners.

India Gazette, March 9.

Previous to the departure of the *Cape Packet* from the Isle of France, His Excellency Governor Farquhar had returned from Bourbon, where tranquillity was entirely restored. His Excellency was at his country-seat, and we are sorry to say, was still seriously indisposed.

A complete Medical staff had arrived from England in a vessel named the *Atalanta*. A new Commissariat had also been formed. And the officers of those departments belonging to the Bengal establishment, had delivered over charge, in the month of December, to their respective successors.

We translate from a Mauritius Gazette of the 1st of January, the following account of a fire which had occurred at Port Louis, and of the seasonable aid afforded on the occasion by the British officers of the station.

PORT LOUIS, JAN. 1, 1812.

"On Monday last, at half past 4 in the morning, a fire made its appearance on the premises of Madame Forancy, in the wing of the house, where her daughter Madame Lahaussé and children were at rest. The last-mentioned lady, though suddenly roused from her sleep, and alarmed by the appearance of the flames, with which she was already surrounded, instantly ran to her children, lifted up, two of them and conveyed them into the court, and was about to return for the third, when her husband, who occupied the body of the building, and who, on hearing the first cry of fire, had rushed through the flames eager to save all that was dear to him, met her on the way, and delivered the child into her arms.

"By the violence of the wind, the fire had now spread to the body of the dwelling, and also to the two wings of the house belonging to Mr. Bertrand on the opposite side of the street; when assistance began to pour in from every side, but particularly from the garrison, to whose exertions in all probability the whole range of houses to leeward, as far as the beach, were indebted for their preservation. Animated by their own sense of duty, the efforts of which were directed, from the very commencement of the fire, by the authority of His Excellency General Warde, aided by the zeal and activity of Major Edwards,

"Capt. Darby, commandant of the place, Messrs. Smith and Dickson of the Engineers, Captain Douglas of Artillery, Major Miller of the 87th, M. Gerard, Assistant to the Commissary General, and by the example of all the officers of the garrison, the troops afforded all the aid, which was to be expected from brave and loyal soldiers, acting under respectable commanders, in a situation where good order and the general safety were confided to their honor.

"We regret our inability to point out to the gratitude of the public, the names of all the officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion. But we feel ourselves particularly called upon to express the admiration with which we are filled, by the conduct of Capt. Douglas of the marine service, whose courage is equally superior to danger, whether exercised in the cause of glory, of humanity, or of the public good.

"It is still in our recollection, with what boldness, he lately braved the fury of the storm in a frail skiff to rescue from the waves the unhappy victims whom they were about to overwhelm, and with what happy intrepidity he conveyed, on that occasion, an expiring female to the shore. Again we see him, with a courage equally suited to the occasion, aided by a coolness and judgment that inspire activity in all around him, contributing to arrest the progress of a fire, which menaced fifty families with destruction.

"This unfortunate event, by which happily no life has been lost, proves how necessary it is, particularly in a town built of wood, to have all the implements for extinguishing fire at hand, and in good condition; and the more especially, as, in nine cases out of ten, the accident occurs during the night."

APRIL 9.

PAY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Captain Bennet rose to submit a motion relative to the pay of the officers of the Navy. In consequence of the fluctuation of the foreign exchanges, or rather the permanent depression of it against this country, the officers of the Navy on the Mediterranean station, and at Lisbon, actually suffered a loss of about 50 per cent, on all pay remitted to them. All that he desired was, that the Navy should in this respect be put on a footing with the army, and that they should receive their pay *par*. He could see no reason why the officers of the Navy should not receive the same advantages in this respect as the officers of the Army. He concluded by moving, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Act passed in the 35th of the King, and also to consider whether further allowances should not be made to the officers of the Navy on foreign service, on account of the loss upon exchange of money.

Mr. Yorke thought that if the motion was agreed to, it would have a tendency to turn many of our officers into money brokers. He found himself compelled by his sense of duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. Whitbread differed from the Right Honorable Gentleman, and thought that very few of our naval officers thought of making money by calculating rates of exchange. Their principal calculation of gain was from taking prizes. He hoped the House would do that justice to the Navy which the Ministers did not appear inclined to do in the present instance; and he should wish that the Hon. Gentleman would take the sense of the House, in order that it might appear who voted against their claim, and who supported it.

Mr. Rose opposed the motion. Captain Bennet was sorry to see the Navy made victims of the cold-blooded policy of the Cabinet; and there never was a moment in which he more regretted the want of eloquence than the present to vindicate the character and rights of so many gallant men as were affected by the present system. The question was however now decided by the ministerial influence.

Mr. H. Thornton thought the motion premature.

Sir Charles Burrell and Admiral Harvey would vote for the Committee.

Mr. Whitbread moved the previous question, in order that the subject might be open for discussion after the debates of the Bullion Report and Exchanges, which after some discussion was agreed to.